

REMARKS

Claims 1-8, and 11-50 are pending. Claims 17-29 are cancelled without prejudice or disclaimer of the subject matter therein.

As a preliminary matter, previous arguments presented during the interview and in written responses are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety and may be presented in an appeal of examiner's decision. Before the examiner sends an office communication on this matter, Applicants respectfully request an interview to discuss the claimed invention relative to the cited prior art.

Claims 1, 6, 7, and 30 are amended. Support for the amendments to claims 1 and 30 is found in paragraph 18 of the originally-filed specification. New claim 51 is added and is also supported by paragraph 18.

Claims 49 and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite. Claims 49 and 50 are cancelled.

Claims 1-7, 11-13, 15-16, 30-31, 33-41, 43, and 45-47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) based upon US Patent No. 5,676,694 issued to Boser et al. Claims 8, 14, 32, and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based upon Boser.

Boser discloses a conductive sleeve having a tubular portion through which a conductor passes. Boser is lacking the first groove holding a wire or cable. In one interpretation, the Examiner considers the conductive component to be sleeve 312 where the second groove is the channel that runs perpendicular to the first "groove" that contains the uninsulated part of the wire. The Examiner appears to be interpreting the lumen of sleeve 312 as a "groove". The Applicant respectfully traverses in that a lumen is not a groove. No other groove or structure disclosed by Boser can be interpreted as the first groove holding a wire or cable when the second groove holds a portion of the coil.

However, in order to expedite prosecution, Applicant has amended claim 1 to clearly set forth "a first groove formed in the first side between the first side wall and the second side wall and having an open side extending along the first side between the first side wall and the second side wall for receiving the wire or cable". Boser is clearly

lacking the structure recited in the amended claim 1 and similarly amended claim 30 in that the lumen of the sleeve 312, or any other structure disclosed by Boser for that matter, does not include a groove having an open side extending along the first side of the component for receiving the wire or cable and a second groove holding a portion of the coil. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection.

Applicants' respectfully maintain the traversal of the USPTO's inherency argument. The USPTO asserts that it is inherent to strip a wire, place the uninsulated wire into a crimping sleeve, then crimp the sleeve. Other insulation displacement techniques in place of the operation described in the present application could be used. Given that there is more than one way to achieve a certain result, the Applicants respectfully request that the USPTO support its assertion that that it is inherent to strip a wire, place the uninsulated wire into a crimping sleeve, then crimp the sleeve.

Additionally, Applicants request clarification as to what limitations are believed to be well known. In the Office Action, the USPTO provides a paragraph with a list of limitations along with the term "well known." Applicants are uncertain as which limitation is considered "well known." Applicants do assert, however, that welding the wire into the *second groove* is not well known. It is respectfully requested that the USPTO provide further clarification of its position. Withdrawal of the instant rejections and issuance of a Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date

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